

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Public School Journal, of Boonville, is a spiky sheet.

The Editorial Convention meets in Boonville the 26th instant.

A narrow gauge railroad from Sedalia to Arrow Rock, 44 miles, to cost \$400,000, is talked of.

The insurance companies say "O Skosh!" with a little bitterness as they note their losses at the recent fire in Wisconsin.

The missing girl named "Lena," of Kansas City, turned up in a street car, but she declined to return to her mother.

County statements are being published in the papers of the various counties. We have not seen that of Cole County yet.

E. B. Caruthers, Esq., of the Fredericktown Bee, has taken up his abode at the capital. He will hold forth in the Auditor's Office.

Green enameled and colic are to be had in St. Louis. Strawberries made principally of greenbacks are also to be found in the market.

The Sedalia Bazon says the Missouri River at Boonville, was on Wednesday 13 1/2 feet above high water mark. That beats 1844 and the Tribune badly.

The Governor has appointed William Young justice of Lafayette county court, vice Benj. D. Weedlin, resigned. This appointment was made upon the promise of Mr. Young to serve, and the resignation of Judge Weedlin was accepted upon this understanding.

A frightful example: First degree—Lemonade with a stick in it. Second degree—Brandy smash and port wine. Third degree—Bourbon whiskey, old ale and gin. Fourth degree—Bourbon, brandy, old ale, gin, rum and apple jack. Fifth degree—all kinds every time; never say no.

Charles Lamb, Essayist, denounced all spirituous liquors as "Wet Demons." Poor fellow; he knew whereof he spoke, by sad experience, and if living, would apply the same to Alcohol. Excitants, advertised as Cereals. But there is one Tonic and Alternative in existence—the best the world has ever known—which contains no alcohol. It is DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. 4W

The California Democrat publishes a letter from Hon. Jno. F. Phillips, Member of Congress from this district, explaining the limited notice given of examination for appointment of a cadet from this district, offering to withhold the award and call a meeting of the committee for May 31, at Sedalia, for examination of new applicants. The first meeting of committee was had April 17th, from ten days to two weeks notice having been given of the contest.

A spirited rivalry is in progress between the boats of the Jefferson City and St. Louis Packet Company and those of other lines on the Missouri river. The Jefferson City and St. Louis Packet Company are carrying stock, horses and cattle from here to St. Louis for \$1.25 a head. Other freight at five cents a hundred.

We have hopes for Pettis county. With two democratic papers and no daily republican paper, the democratic candidate for Common Pleas Judge, Reese Hughes, was beaten by H. P. Townsley, two to one. Mr. Townsley is a brother of Hon. C. P. Townsley, and the only charge made against him was that he was a young man and a republican.

We hear the report that zinc has been found in Morgan county in inexhaustible quantities. We have not authentic information on the subject, but have no doubt of its truth. With our new narrow gauge, should the report prove true, we expect to see extensive zinc works established in Jefferson in the course of a year or two.

With the exception of the smoke on the upper wall and ceiling of the Hall of the House of Representatives all traces of the uncleanness of the last two assemblies has been removed by Commissioner Moore, with the aid of fresh paint, varnish, a new carpet, and other needed articles. The hall will be arranged with seventy desks for the members of the convention, and will present a neat but not gaudy appearance.

From the best information we can gain, the wheat in this county will hardly make an average crop. In some portions it is completely frozen out, while in others better wheat was never raised in the county. The timber, it seems, has been a protector of the wheat, as in every case where the wheat fields lie in, or adjacent to, the timber, it has not been harmed in the least. Since this crop, in the western counties, promises exceedingly poor, we ought to feel satisfied even with a half a crop, and rejoice at the possibility of an average yield.—Versailles Gazette.

The Osage river boats, Mr. Louie Lohman informs us, are not doing a heavy business this spring. The river is at excellent boating stage, but the country has nothing for market. Corn is higher there than it is here. A little wheat is brought out—500 bushels being on the way now for Messrs. Dulle & Son. Nearly all the freighting that is done is confined to mineral and lumber. By the way, the Osage valley is an excellent place to get hard wood for manufacturing purposes.

A man walking along Maple street yesterday came to a house where the stove and the lounge and table and chairs and pictures were scattered over the yard, windows out, carpets on the fence, dishes on the steps, stove-pipe hugging the tin-ware and a rocking chair piled high with bedding, and he asked of a man hanging over the gate:

"Did your house catch fire?"

"No—blast the luck! It didn't. The old woman is doing her spring cleaning!" was the answer.—Detroit Free Press.

TEACH ME TO LIVE.

Teach me to live! 'Tis easier far to die—
Gently and silently to pass away—
On earth's long night to close the heavy eye,
To awaken in the realms of glorious day.

Teach me that painful lesson—how to live;
To serve Thee in the darkest paths of life;
Arm me for conflict, and fresh vigor give,
And make me more than conqueror in the strife.

Teach me to live for self and sin no more;
But use the time remaining to me yet,
Not mine own pleasure seeking, as before—
Wasting no precious hours in vain regret.

Teach me to live!—No idler let me be,
But in Thy service hand and heart employ;
Prepared to do Thy bidding cheerfully—
Be this my highest and holiest joy.

Teach me to live!—my daily cross to bear;
Nor murmur though I bend beneath its load,
Only be with me. Let me feel Thee near;
Thy smile sheds a gladness on the darkest road.

Teach me to live!—and find my life in Thee—
Look from earth and earthly things away;
Let me not falter, but untiringly
Press on, and gain new strength and power each day.

Teach me to live!—with kindly words for all—
Wearing no cold, repulsive brow of gloom;
Waiting with cheerful patience, till Thy call
Summons me to my heavenly rest and home.

Miller County Bridge.

ST. ELIZABETH, MILLER CO., MO.,
May 1, 1875.

Editor State Journal:

Your issue of today containing the answer of the Jefferson City Bridge Company, to inquiries made on the 29th ultimo, reached this village two hours ago. A number of our leading citizens at once assembled for the purpose of duly considering the same. It is by the action and request of that meeting that I again write you upon the bridge question.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that this subject is one of far more than ordinary interest to the citizens of Miller county. Other and more fortunate counties have their railroads and their telegraphs, their daily papers, their State capitals, and their penitentiaries, with, all and singular, the incidental and consequential benefits arriving therefrom and growing out thereof, but Miller county, with its vast wealth of lead and iron cannot lay rightful claim even to a first class bridge!

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

Now, Mr. Editor, I desire in the name of an outraged people—the honest yeomanry of Miller county—to invite your attention to the positive insult offered to that county and her citizens by the Jefferson City Bridge Company's letter today. In our former communication we asked for definite information. What do we get? Nothing save a long list of vague and glittering generalities. Nothing certainly could be more indefinite than the letter and statements of the Bridge Company.

"Verily the earth hath bubbles as the water has, And these are of them."

The company has the audacity to suggest that we buy a mile of bridge. Now we only want thirty rods. We don't propose to go into the bridge business by the mile. It is bad enough by the rod! And we are sure that a mile of bridge made out of green lumber, such as the Bridge Company uses, would be the worst calamity that could befall our county. It would be worse, in fact, than a penitentiary contract; for, in the latter case, our wise and benevolent legislators, aided by well known and experienced lobbyists, will sometimes step in and aid the down-trodden and oppressed. But from whence would come our deliverance should we purchase, under any circumstances, a mile of green-timber bridge?

No, Mr. Editor, the people of Miller county and of St. Elizabeth, and Big Tavern especially, don't want any green timber in their bridges. We have had one green timber bridge in the county. It only lasted till the first warm rain, and then when the sun came out the planks began to warp and swell up so that in the short space of two hours the bridge had fairly "humped itself" out of the river! And yet, Mr. Editor, this is the character of a bridge which the Jefferson City Bridge Company proposes to furnish to the people of Miller county by the mile! Why, Mr. Editor, they could do better than that away back in the time of Augustus Caesar, when the art of bridge building was in its infancy. Bridges are either fixed or movable. What we desire is a fixed bridge. We don't want one that the first warm rain and genial sunshine will convert into a flying bridge—a sort of a movable, warping, swelling, infernal, "humping" bridge! We want one that will afford safe and convenient passage over the water; one that will stand the rain storm and the sunshine without warping, swelling or "humping." "Great doors sometimes turn on very small hinges." If we had had such a bridge, possibly one of your own distinguished townsmen might have been our present member of Congress. A bridge at Big Tavern would have been the means of causing the attendance at the Clinton Convention of the Lay delegates or their legally authorized proxies and in that event there would not have been 601 ballots.

But, Mr. Editor, we are satisfied that this is just such a bridge as can not be furnished by The Jefferson City Bridge Company.

Captain W. D. McCord on Monday week made his daughter, Mattie Robinson, and her husband, John E. Robinson, a present of a ten thousand dollar farm, situated on the Dover road, about three miles from Lexington. The farm contains 234 acres, and is finely improved. This substantial token of parental affection was accompanied with a handsome bible, the old gentleman knowing that provision for this world is little worth, if we neglect the means of preparing ourselves for the next. Little episodes of this kind are very pleasant to hear of, and Mr. Robinson has a right to consider he has a model father-in-law.—Lexington Intelligencer.

THE JEFFERSON CITY BRIDGE.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 30, 1875.

Editor State Journal:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of to-day appears a letter from St. Elizabeth, Miller county, stating that they have an ugly stream in those parts which needs bridging; and inquiring upon what plan this company constructs its bridges, the cost per square foot, the strength, the durability, the time required to bridge a stream thirty rods wide, and whether or not this company has any connection with the Jefferson City, Lebanon and Southwestern Railroad Company. The writer also compliments very highly the plans, specifications, measurements, etc., which he has seen. This company feels under obligations to him for his generous appreciation of the merits of its work, and takes great pleasure in furnishing the information sought by him.

As this company is a home institution, it feels bound to deal fairly with the home public, and it is therefore proper to state that the stream will be just as ugly after bridging as before. This company does not undertake to make ugly streams beautiful.

The bridges are not constructed upon the plan. They are built directly upon their supports, the plan being placed at some spot in the immediate vicinity, of easy access for the purpose of reference.

The cost per square foot depends on the thickness of the foot. If it is required to be worked down to a "feather edge," the price will correspond in thinness.

This company, in all cases, warrants the strength of its bridges to be genuine.

The question of durability is not yet decided. It is highly probable, however, that some trifling repairs will be required after the timbers shall have rotted and crumbled into dust; but further experiments are necessary to determine this matter definitely.

The bridges are constructed as fast as four portable saw mills can deliver the lumber. The last load of lumber is invariably driven across the bridge before being unloaded, so as to furnish ocular demonstration that the finished structure will contain one wagon load of extra strength. This principle is entirely new, and is a point in the patent which can not be avoided by so-called improvements. By purchasing a mile of bridge, and sawing off the quantity required to span an ugly stream, the remainder can easily be disposed of in small lots, at retail prices, for a sum sufficient to cover the entire first cost. In this way the people of St. Elizabeth can get their bridge without any expense whatever.

This company has no connection with the Jefferson City, Lebanon and Southwestern Railroad Company. Its bridges are like well organized tubs—they stand on their own bottoms. This remark must not be understood as applying to abutments and piers, as these are generally located in some creek or river bottom.

The above, it is hoped, fully answers all the inquiries of your St. Elizabeth correspondent.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,
THE JEFFERSON CITY BRIDGE CO.

Sedalia Receipts and Disbursements

The Register of the city of Sedalia makes a detailed report of the City's receipts and disbursements, of which the following is a recapitulation:

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.	
From city collector general taxes, 1874.....	\$33,023 06
City collector delinquent taxes.....	5,555 03
City collector licenses.....	9,257 47
Water commissioner, water rents.....	3,122 73
Coupon accounts, coupons paid in error.....	135 00
Finance committee, from sale of bonds and warrants discounted.....	25,004 00
Machine shops subscriptions.....	115 90
City Marshal, police court fines.....	1,247 60
Bills payable, notes for market house, 9,000 00	
Fire department, sale of old building, Police department, sale of old building.....	20 60
Cash on hand April 1, 1874.....	2,240 53
	\$89,652 12

RECAPITULATION.
Of this amount \$89,652 12 paid into the treasury of the city, there has been expended in gross as follows:

Fire department account.....	\$ 820 04
Police department ".....	4,010 68
Streets and alleys ".....	1,196 18
Contingent expenses.....	1,713 00
Charity.....	453 73
Stationery & printing.....	947 02
Interest.....	138 71
Office furniture, fixtures in vault.....	27 40
Revenue taxes refunded.....	1,144 41
License refunded and expressage.....	54 50
Market house building (not in contract).....	629 86
Construction of water works.....	1,197 75
Gas for streets and alleys and council rooms.....	834 80
Building committee (market house).....	9,200 05
Water works, salaries and contingent supplies.....	3,180 29
Comptroller.....	218 65
Repairs.....	3,706 99
	264 94

Salaries of officers.....	7,460 89
Coupons (bond account).....	2,911 97
Discount on bonds and warrants.....	34,810 00
Finance committee, warrants discounted.....	2,547 22
Sinking fund.....	1,000 00
Old warrants outstanding, prior to April 1, 1875.....	1,923 00
Balance cash on hand.....	681 73
	8,472 95
	\$89,652 12

That the friends of "A. J.," deceased, may take the necessary precaution, we reproduce the following from yesterday's Tribune:

Notice is hereby given to the friends and relatives of the defunct and buried "Average Jeffersonian," that his remains, if there were any, left after his sad accident, had better be well guarded, if of any value to them.

The body is in danger from some of the young doctors, and the Cole County Medical Society, who are in continual search for tape worms, trichina, monstrosities and other abnormal specimens, and they desire A. J.'s carcass to illustrate or settle a question relating to morbid anatomy, which was raised by his singular acknowledgments regarding his cranialogy before he came to his latter end by such a disastrous concatenation of catastrophes.

RIMS.

COMPENSATION FOR LOBBY SERVICES.

Can there be a Recovery for them in a Court of Law.

Chas. P. Shaw, of Albany, New York, has brought suit before Chief Justice David Babcock for \$11,000, claimed as a balance due him of \$18,000 for service in lobbying a bill through the legislature for him. Babcock had a demand against New York City for \$65,000 on a contract for the battery extension which could not be called without legislative interference. This he went to Albany to secure, but met with the cold shoulder there. In his extremity, it being just about the close of the session he met there a lawyer named W. D. Culver, who had formerly done business for him and retained him to look after the matter. Mr. Culver in turn retained the plaintiff in this suit at a fee of \$18,000, contingent on the passage of the tax levy with the appropriation inserted. This agreement, it is claimed on behalf of plaintiff, was immediately communicated to defendant, and by him approved, and thereupon plaintiff prepared his brief, went before the committee, argued the case, succeeded in having the appropriation made, and the bill was finally passed. Subsequent to the passage of the bill defendant executed an assignment for \$18,000 of the amount in trust for plaintiff, and this assignment was filed in the finance Department. By reason of this assignment Connolly made an excuse not to pay until it was taken off the record, and to induce this, defendant paid plaintiff \$7,000 of the \$18,000, and promised to arrange for payment of the balance, either in cash or by counsel fees, in connection with a large amount of law business which he had on hand. He then received his money, but, as plaintiff alleges, never paid the balance, either directly or indirectly. The defense is, that the contract was made for lobbying purposes, and was therefore contrary to public policy and void; also, that the \$7,000 which he had paid had been obtained from him through fraud, and for that amount he asked a judgment against the plaintiff. Before the case was opened to the jury, counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it appeared from the pleading that the contract was made with a view to influence the legislature, and was therefore, against public policy and void.

Chief Justice Daly denied the motion, holding that if the services were to be rendered exclusively in arguing the case before the committee the contract would not be void, notwithstanding the payment of the fee was made contingent on the final passage of the act, and the determination of this fact belonged to the jury.

The intimation of the chief justice is, as will be noted, that if the contract was for services other than the argument of the case before the committee, it would be void.

As contracts of this kind have heretofore been of frequent occurrence about Jefferson we publish the case for the benefit of those interested. The case is still pending on facts.

THE COMING FLOOD.

Its Origin.

The flood of the upper Missouri river of which dispatches for the past few days have been speaking, seems to be passing this point now. The river is nearly bank full and an overflow imminent. This is extremely discouraging. The drouth, the bugs, the grass hoppers, and now a flood throughout the Missouri Valley presents an unpropitious prospect indeed.

Of the origin of the threatened flood, the following communication from the Signal Service Bureau of the War Department to Mr. Louis C. Lohman, may be received as important for its authenticity:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Chief Signal Office, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1875.

Mr. Louis C. Lohman, Jefferson City, Mo.

SIR: The Chief Signal Office directs me to say that information has been received at this office, of unusually heavy snows having fallen during the past winter in the vicinity of Fort Shaw, M. T. March 20th it was lying in immense masses in the mountains and even on the prairies where it had usually disappeared by that date. It is fair to presume that the immense amount of snow will cause very high water in the rivers affected by this section.

Give notice of same to all interested parties.

ROBERT CRAIG.

First Lieut. 4th U. S. Art., A. S. O. & Asst.

We are inclined to think the writer of the following means business but will have to refer him to the company for answer.

ST. ELIZABETH, MILLER CO., MO.,
April 28th, 1875.

Editor State Journal, Jefferson City, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I notice in a recent number of your valuable paper an advertisement of the Jefferson City Bridge Company. We have an ugly stream out in these parts, across which a bridge has long been needed. Our people would be glad to patronize home institutions first, if they were satisfied that they could get equally as good work and material here. Now I desire to ascertain somewhat more definitely than your notice stated as to the plan upon which the Jefferson City Bridge Company constructs its bridges. We would like to be advised of the probable cost per square foot, the strength, the durability, the time required to bridge a stream, say thirty rods wide.

There is likewise another item of vital importance upon which our people desire to be enlightened, and that is, does the Jefferson City Bridge Company bear any relation to the Jefferson City, Lebanon & Southwestern Railroad Company, and if so, what?

The moment our people find out that the two institutions are in any wise related to each other, that moment the bridge company stock goes down! They won't want any in them.

As I said before, we want a bridge. We must have a bridge, but we don't want to get it over that railroad company.

I have seen a sample of the bridge company's work. It is really marvellous to those who can understand it, and still more so to those who don't. The plans and specifications, measurements and so forth are enough to summon back to earth the spirit of old Archimedes himself! Whoever drew that plan, made those measurements, and arrived at those results, ought to be set down as one of the few benefactors of mankind.

But this is an age of progress. I trust you will answer these inquiries at once.

Aurora Public School.

The public examination of the pupils in the Aurora School took place on Monday and Tuesday of this week, according to previous announcement.

The Board determined, for financial reasons, to close the school at the end of eight months, so that little time was given to prepare for an examination. On this account, perhaps, some of the classes did not succeed as well as could be wished. The examination was generally creditable to both teachers and pupils. We have not space to mention particular cases of excellence, but the admirable drill of Mrs. Merrill's class, in room No. 5, is worthy of the highest commendation.

The German department, under Mrs. Platb, has progressed well and the school generally under Prof. Lampkin's superintendence has been very successful.

At the close of the examination there were literary exercises in the several rooms, consisting of dialogues, essays, &c., which were quite interesting. A dialogue between two parties representing respectfully 1775 and 1875, was very amusing. Also a comedy by several of the boys, entitled "Appearances are deceitful," created much amusement. A large number of the patrons of the school were in attendance, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the exercises.

The success of our public school, which is now the equal of any in Central Missouri, is due, in a great measure, to the excellent judgment and efficiency of the Board of Directors. The gentlemen composing the board have given much time and attention to school matters, and exhibited the greatest interest in its success continually.—California Democrat.

A Brute.

Don't read the annexed extract to your wife young man, because it is likely to make her cry:

The girl is generally educated on novels and her first disappointment comes in on the quiet indifference of the husband after the honeymoon. "You love me no longer," said a bride of a few months to her better half in gown and slippers. "Why do you say that, Puss?" He asked quietly, removing a cigar from his lips. "You do not caress me nor call me pet names; you no longer seek so anxiously for my company," was the fearful answer. "My dear," continued the aggravating wretch, "did you ever notice a man running after a car? How he does run—over stones, through mud, regardless of everything till he reaches the car and he seizes hold and swings on. Then quietly seats himself and reads the paper." "And what does that mean?" "An illustration, my dear. The car is as important to the man after he gets in as when he is chasing it, but the manifestation is no longer called for. I would have shot any one who put himself in my way when in pursuit of you as I would now shoot any one who would come between us, but as a proof of my love you insist upon my running after the car. Learn to smoke, my dear, and be a philosopher. The two combined will clear the brain, quiet the nerves, open the pores, and improve the digestion."—EX.

Lost.

The train from the east, every morning switches a car from the Pacific track to the M. & T. track to go Texasward.

This morning a family of man, wife and children were passengers enroute from South Bend Indiana, to Northern Kansas. When the party arrived here they missed one of the boys, only nineteen years old, and he could not be found. Just as the Pacific train was about to start westward, the thought struck the old man that his darling son of nineteen was in the M. & T. car, asleep, and such antics as he made were ludicrous, and enjoyed by the balance of the passengers.

He made a thorough search of the switch-car by turning up the cushions, looking in the stoves, and examining the saloon, and all failed to reveal the lost son, meanwhile Conductor Temple held the train to await the finding of the nineteen years old calf.

The train men expressed the belief that the boy had not the western fever, like the balance of the family, and had left the train before getting far from St. Louis, in order to return to South Bend, where plenty smiles on the husbandman's efforts, and no grasshopper awaited the coming of the protruding corn blade.—Bazon.

Mrs. Grant's Domestic Taste.

A Washington correspondent says of the East room in the White House: It has been refurbished according to Mrs. Grant's tastes, and reflects credit upon her good sense. She displays the domestic quality of combining elegance with utility. Instead of the gaudy red satin and bad taste which formerly prevailed in that vast reception room, it is now far more pleasing to the eye in its subdued shades.

The furniture is upholstered in gray, with crimson velvet puffs; crimson and gray lambrequins cover the exquisite delicacy of the lace curtains, and the rich carpet combines the same colors. The walls are embellished by raised paper, painted in white and gold, and six immense mirrors are set in frames to match. The mantels, which were formerly destitute of works of art, are now adorned with fine bronzes, vases and clocks.

The style of decoration is pure Greek, and the pillars, panels, pilasters, and mantle-pieces are relieved by the dead white and gold inter-twined in arabesque patterns. And when the crowning beauty of all, the three large crystal chandeliers, pour their flood of light and thousands of prismatic hues over the gaily-dressed crowd which surges under them at the evening receptions, the scene is dazzling.